

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 7TH, 1891.

NUMBER 27

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company,  
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.  
and the  
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)  
Assurance Co., Limited.*

Cont.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, by:

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;  
&c., &c.,

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Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.

GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca.

O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.

WM. GEO. ARBUTHNOT, Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services: at 11:30 a. m. Sundays, and 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.—C. B. MCFARLAND, Pastor.

Portuguese services: at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays, 7 p. m. Tuesday.—J. W. WOLING, Minister.

Residence: 41 Rua S. Salvador.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGHY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese: at 10 a. m. and 6 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Wednesdays.

### Medical Directory

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Olives. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1550.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Osorio No. 63. Res. Rua Marguerite de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.

Dr. Oliveira Agular, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 143; hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accouchements, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Olives No. 35.

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81, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

## THE SPANISH-AMERICAN FINANCIER

of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK,

S. LEVY LAWSON, Editor and Proprietor,

Chesterfield House - Great Tower Street, LONDON, E. C.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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CAIXA 186.

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ESTABLISHED 1872.

THE ONLY ENGLISH HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Provided with first-class accommodations, baths, attendance, and the public in general, that from the 1st December forward this old and popular establishment will be known under the denomination of

WILLIAM D. CARSON,

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The Proprietor begs to advise his friends and customers, and the public in general, that from the 1st December forward this old and popular establishment will be known under the denomination of

TIJUCA HOTEL

And also that full authority has been granted by the Proprietor for the management of the same, to

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This beautifully-situated hotel, so well known for its healthfulness and accessibility to the city, will continue to offer the best of entertainment to travellers seeking to escape the heat and discomforts of the city. Applications for apartments and transportation of baggage may be made by Telephone 3001.

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Established 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1848.

Reorganized 1879.

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NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for

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Special papers manufactured exclusively for

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AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

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JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst Treas.

## Insurance.

# THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

## OF THE UNITED STATES.

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets, 1st January 1891	£ 24,842,446.
Surplus " " "	£ 4,945,926.
Income " 1890	£ 7,299,309.
New Business " "	£ 42,463,772.

Branch Office for Brazil

71 RUA DO HOSPICIO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

## INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENT.

# The ALLIANÇA Insurance Company,

49, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, 49  
RIO DE JANEIRO

Insures against every kind and description of bodily accidents, or exclusively against accidents encountered in one's occupation and on railways, and against loss of life during sea voyages.

By the payment of a trifling sum, any person can guarantee a small fortune to his family in case he should lose his life by accident, or secure ample support for himself and family during a fixed period in case of accidental injury.

For particulars and other information, inquire at the Company's offices—**Accident Insurance Section.**

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MANOEL CARDOSO PEREIRA.  
LEOPOLDO DE CARVALHO RIBEIRO.

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Cable address: **MATER.**

Postoffice address: Caixa No. 1,074.

Telephone: No. 129.

# BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE

## INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

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## COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

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Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of  
March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,  
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G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor

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## LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise  
of every kind at reduced rates.

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# THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-

## PANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund..... £ 450,000 "

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G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor

# HAUPT & Co.

## RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.  
Railway Material.  
Rolling Stock.  
Machinery

## J. SILVA &amp; Co.

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Consignments of all kinds received.  
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Correspondence solicited.

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Companhia Mercantil e de Obras Publicas  
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from superior calendared papers of various colors.

American Commercial Envelopes,  
made from the best white and tinted papers.

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the  
United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.  
Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina,

79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

# Companhia União Industrial

## S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital..... R\$. 10,000,000  
Debentures..... £ 675,000 stg.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO

Hosiery, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CRISTOVÃO

Cotton, wool and silk goods.

FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA

Undershirts, hosiery, etc.

FABRICA MANUFACTORA DE RENDAS

Lace goods of all kinds.

FABRIL BRAZILEIRA

Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.

TECELAOEM FLUMINENSE

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Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen

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Rio de Janeiro.

## Banks.

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## BANK, LIMITED.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE

AND MONTEVIDEO.

AGENCIES:

BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000

Capital paid up..... " 625,000

Reserve fund..... " 450,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE &amp; Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES &amp; Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

Banco S. Paulo e

RIO DE JANEIRO.

42 RUA DO HOSPICIO

(provisionally)

Capital: subscribed..... 25,000,000\$000

do realized..... 7,500,000\$000

Reserve Fund..... 557,000\$000

Transacts every description of Banking business.

Draws on S. Paulo, Santos and other cities in the State of

S. Paulo.

Receives money on deposit on the following conditions:

In account current..... 4%

By bills at fixed date:

From 2 to 5 months..... 5%

6 to 9 "..... 6%

10 to 12 "..... 7%

Stamps for account of the bank.

# BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR

## DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December  
1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"  
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in  
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Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelária, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

Germany..... (Direction der Disconto) and corres-

Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in (pondents.

Hamburg, Hamburg.

N. M. Rothschild &amp; Sons, London.

International Bank of London, Limited

London.

Wm. Brandt &amp; Sons &amp; Co., London.

Crédit Lyonnais and branches

Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.

H. Albert de Bary &amp; Co., Antwerp.

Banca Generali, branches and corres-

pondents.

Meincke &amp; Co., Naples.

Banco Lisboa &amp; Agores and corres-

pondents.

G. Amsinck &amp; Co., New York.

Ernesto Tornquist &amp; Co., Montevideo.

Ernesto Tornquist &amp; Co., B. Ayres.

Deutsche Uebersee Bank, B. Ayres.

and any other countries

Opens accounts current

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,

etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

June 1891.

Boettger-Krah,

Directors.

# Fundação de Tipos...

## Sul-Americana

# LAMOUREUX & Co.

# TYPE FOUNDERS

and Importers of

TYPE, PRESSES, OFFICE SUPPLIES, PAPER,  
INK, ETC., ETC.

The foundry now being mounted in this city will cast type  
on the American Point System, using the most modern  
steam machinery. It will also use the celebrated Copper  
Alloy, which adds materially to the durability of the type

Orders received for Complete Newspaper Outfits.

OFFICE: — 79 Sete de Setembro.

# The Rio News

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs,  
a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-  
mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock  
quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a sum-  
mary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Com-  
mercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks,  
and all other information necessary to a correct judgment  
on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office  
of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do  
Ovidio.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or  
terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 7th, 1891.

THE ministerial changes announced by  
decrees of the 4th instant have no importance  
so far as the policy of the government  
is concerned. The action of Dr. Americo  
Braziliense in permitting his nomination for  
the treasury portfolio to stand until his  
election as governor of São Paulo was  
secured, served to delay the reorganization  
of the ministry which was decided upon  
a long time ago. The final decision of this  
gentleman not to accept the nomination  
left the treasury department without a head,  
Minister Araiari having been transferred to  
the department of justice. By the nomina-  
tions of the 4th Barão de Lucena is trans-  
ferred from the department of agriculture  
to the treasury and Dr. João Barbalho  
Uchôa Cavalcanti is transferred from that of  
public instruction to that of agriculture.  
For the moment the vacancy in the depart-  
ment of public instruction will be filled by  
Dr. Antonio Luiz Alfonso de Carvalho.  
In all probability the policy which has  
governed the department of finance under  
the administration of Councillor Araiari  
will be continued under his successor, while  
the dominating influence of Barão de  
Lucena in the cabinet is sure to insure a  
continuance of his conservative policy in  
his old department. Whatever new blood  
is introduced into the cabinet, therefore,  
will be in the less important departments,  
where no change of policy can exercise  
much influence on the country at large.

It is worthy of note that the minister of  
agriculture appointed a commission on the  
30th ult. to proceed with necessary in-  
vestigations for the purpose of clearly know-  
ing which are the railways acquired by the  
Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro, the  
manner in which the concessions have been  
made, the capital represented by effect of  
these incorporations, and if the fiscal dues  
have been paid, or not, relative to the con-  
cession of property rights. The operations  
of this company have been on so large a  
scale and with so slight a regard for results,  
that this interference has become a neces-  
sity. The interests of the state by virtue of  
its interest guarantees are large and are di-  
rectly affected by the apparently reckless  
administration of that company. Then,  
too, the public has a right to know, both  
as shareholders and patrons, what is being  
done with so valuable and necessary a prop-  
erty. As an applicant for one of the larg-  
est loans known in railway administration,

—The 4th delegate of police finds that the charges against Dr. Vicente do Espírito Santo for seducing a girl attached to his household and then forcibly marrying her to a man who was paid for the service, are sufficiently corroborated to warrant prosecution. The crime is one that ought to be prosecuted and punished to the extremity of the law—but will it be?

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 2nd says that Brazil is to be divided into seven military districts, the first embracing Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão and Piauí, with headquarters at Pará; the 2nd, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba and Pernambuco, with headquarters at Pernambuco; the 3rd, Bahia, Sergipe and Alagoas, with headquarters at Bahia; the 4th, S. Paulo, Minas Geraes and Goyaz, with headquarters at S. Paulo; the 5th, Paraná and Santa Catharina, with headquarters at Curitiba; the 6th Rio Grande do Sul, and the 7th Mato Grosso. And Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo?

## DIED.

GOLDSTONE.—At the S. Sebastião hospital of yellow fever on June 18th, SIGISMUND GOLDSTONE, aged 25 years.

## DIED.

GRAF.—PETTYS.—At the S. Sebastião small-pox hospital on June 28th, of yellow fever, JAMES M. GRAF, aged 43 years, and EDWIN J. PETTYS, aged 40 years, both natives of the United States and employees of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

The practice of inoculating new residents of Bahia and other tropical countries with yellow fever conveyed by mosquito bites, has been continued by Drs. Finlay and Delgado, of Havana, for ten years. They now report completed observations on 52 cases of mosquito inoculation, in only 8 per cent. of which was yellow fever contracted in a well marked form, with a mortality of less than 2 per cent. Of 65 monks, who arrived in Havana and lived there under similar conditions, 33 were inoculated and 32 were not, only 2 of the former having well marked attacks, in neither cases fatal, while there were 11 severe cases among the uninoculated, and not less than 5 deaths. —*Panama Star and Herald*.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The "Alto Marim" factory for making yarn, etc., was advertised on the 2nd. Capital 1,000,000\$.

—Brazilian 4 per cents were quoted at 73½ in London yesterday.

—Barão de Lucena took formal charge of the Treasury yesterday.

—The Companhia Nucleos Agricolas e Industrias was installed in S. Paulo on the 30th ult. Its capital is 4,000,000\$.

—On the 30th ult., the last payment of the purchase money of the English Bank, £375,000, was made by the Banco de Creditto Universal.

—The governor of Rio Grande do Sul has issued a decree for converting the 72½ bonds of that state into bonds of 6%.

—The Empresa Geral de Melhoramentos has acquired the concession for establishing five *bargos* in Santa Catharina.

—On the 4th the *Jornal do Commercio* says it was authorized to state that the General railway loan would be granted a quotation on the London Stock Exchange and probably on those of the Continent also.

—The Rio public has been very much surprised to learn from late New York papers that Barão de Gondoriz was in that city charged with a financial mission. The appointment had never been publicly announced.

—The Bolsa was held for the first time in the new room on the 30th. There is plenty of space, which was wanting in the old quarters, and there is now an official report of the transactions distributed, which was also necessary.

—The dividend of the Banco do Brazil for the first half of the current year is at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum; and the Banco Para e Rio also distributes to its shareholders a similar dividend. The handsome profit made by the Bank of Brazil on its sale of the right of issue to the Banco da Republica explains its dividend, but that a bank hardly out of swathing clothes can pay 20 per cent. dividends also should cause some bankers to stroke their heads.

—On the 15th ult., the Treasury returned to the S. Paulo agency 426,100\$ in notes of the Banco União de S. Paulo with orders to have them changed for funds current in Rio, because the agency of the bank here declined to change these notes. This is simply ridiculous. It is known that the Banco União and the present government are at "loggerheads," but for the Treasury to cast discredit on the S. Paulo bank's issue is illegal. These notes are legal tender at the S. Paulo Treasury agencies, and should be disbursed there, but if this cannot be done, there is no solution of the difficulty but keeping the notes until liabilities in S. Paulo arise.

## SITUATION.

The post of bookkeeper and senior clerk in vacant in the Royal Mint office. A fair knowledge of Portuguese is essential. Apply to the Superintendent at No. 1, Rua S. Pedro, Salvador.

## COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, July 6th, 1891.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold 37 d.  
do do do do do do 1/4 34 7/8 cts  
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 188 1/2  
do of £1.00 in Brazilian gold 8 5/8 p

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 17 1/2 d  
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) 183 1/2  
do do do (paper) 63 1/2 p  
do do do do in U. S. 34 7/8 cts  
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1) 1/4 34 7/8 cts  
Value of £1 sterling (paper) 188 1/2  
Value of £1 sterling 186 1/2

## EXCHANGE.

June 30.—The Brasilianische Bank posted 17 1/2 on London and the other banks 17 1/2. Bank francs 136-54, telegrams 663-66 and dollars 2830-2886. There was some movement during the day and the market was steady. Per ready bills bank sterling was reported at 17 1/2, and 17 1/2 was quoted on head office and for repaid paper. Commercial sterling was reported at 17 1/2-18 for ready bills. For delivery up to July 15th bank sterling was posted at 18 and commercial at 17 1/2-18 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 183 1/2, sellers at 183 1/2 for cash. Buyers at 183 1/2, sellers at 183 1/2 on July 31st.

July 1.—The official sterling rate was 17 1/2 at all the banks, and the market was firm, but quiet. The business done was in bank sterling direct at 17 1/2-18, the last late in the day, with repaid paper quoted at 17 1/2-18, and commercial sterling for ready bills also at 18. For the 15th commercial was reported at 18 1/2-18 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 183 1/2, closing with sellers at this price, buyers at 183 1/2 for cash; buyers at 183 1/2, sellers at 183 1/2 up to the 15th and buyers at 183 1/2, sellers at 183 1/2 up to the 31st.

July 2.—Official rates were unchanged, and the market continued quiet and firm. The business report was in bank sterling direct at 17 1/2, with repaid paper quoted at 17 1/2 and commercial sterling at 17 1/2-18. Sovereigns sold at 183 1/2, closing with sellers at this price, buyers at 183 1/2 for cash; buyers at 183 1/2, sellers at 183 1/2 up to the 15th. Par Brazilian gold 145 1/2 was bid.

July 3.—There were no changes, either in the official rates at the banks, or in the market, which was quiet and steady. The business report was in bank sterling direct at 17 1/2 and in repaid paper at 17 1/2 with commercial bills quoted at 17 1/2-18. Sovereigns sold at 183 1/2, closing with buyers at this price, sellers at 183 1/2 for cash and buyers at 183 1/2 up to the 15th. Par Brazilian gold 145 1/2 was bid, and 148 1/2 asked.

July 4.—The banks opened at 17 1/2 on London, which was advanced by the Paris 2 1/2 to 1 1/2 early in the afternoon, and the market was fairly steady at the close. Commercial sterling was quoted at 17 1/2, 17 1/2 and 17 1/2, and repaid paper was also done late in the day at this last quotation. There appeared to be very little doing. Brazilian gold sold at 147 1/2, and sovereigns closed at the Bolsa with buyers at 183 1/2, sellers at 183 1/2 for cash.

July 5.—The banks opened at 17 1/2 on London, but withdrew this in the afternoon, when the rate for business was 17 1/2. A demand for remittances against dividends due up to the 10th was said to have caused the "slump," and for late steamers better rates were obtainable. Some indirect bank paper, but of excellent quality, was done in the morning at 17 1/2, at which rate repaid was to be had in the afternoon. Commercial sterling 17 1/2-18. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 183 1/2 for cash, sellers at 183 1/2, and buyers at 183 1/2 up to the 31st.

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

June 30.  
7 Apolices, old... 992 6575 deb. Geral... 53 500  
5370 deb. Geral... 53 2500 do... 187 500  
1000 do 31st July 63 71, 1, Lilia, 6550 165

Banks  
420 Brazil, 25... 200 100 Republica... 183  
80 do... 202 200 do... 179  
700 Pariz e Rio... 135 50 U. Ib. Amer... 93

Railways and Tramways.  
1000 Est. a Chopim... 12 1100 Geral... 15  
700 do... 13 200 do... 15 500

Miscellaneous.  
30 Alliana Mer... 60 333 Territ e Const... 187  
300 Inc. de Melh... 31 200 do... 187 500  
72 Melh. no Brz... 85 50 U. Industrial...  
1168 O. Publics, 808 93 1105 Estadon... 130

July 1.  
1000 Sovereigns... 13 700 200 deb. Geral... 53 500  
4 Apolices, old... 992 1300 do... 187 500  
80 do... 202 150 do 20th... 57  
5 do 45... 995 500 do 31st... 57  
200 deb. Geral... 57 383 com. O. Publicas... 46  
7050 do... 53 86 h.n. C.R. Brz... 85

Banks.  
645 Brazil, 25... 204 50 Econ. Popular... 8 500  
500 do... 205 200 do... 100  
500 do... 206 200 do... 100  
2100 Pariz e Rio... 135 300 Republica... 178  
1000 do bo. 10 Sept. 145

Railways and Tramways.  
1000 Est. a Chopim... 12 600 Geral... 15  
1000 do... 13 300 do... 15  
30 J. Bot. tram. 255 100 do 20th... 53

Miscellaneous.  
30 Evoncas... 24 450 O. Publics, 808 93  
100 Inc. de Melh... 31 400 do... 187 500  
300 do... 36 500 100 Territ e Const... 188  
200 Metrop. Paul... 44

## July 2

2000 Sovereigns... 13 530 1588 deb. Geral... 53 500  
25 Apolices, old... 960 300 do... 53  
20 do 45... 995 86 cons. Obras Pub... 46  
20 do 31st July 63 996 1000 do... 46 500

## Banks.

410 Brazil, 25... 204 1000 P. Rio, 10, 15 Sept 146  
200 do... 205 400 Republica... 175  
30 Constructor... 175 50 do... 176 500  
31 Industrial, wd... 205 80 do... 177  
50 Merc. dos Vars... 220 250 do... 178  
800 Pariz e Rio... 134 1000 do 30, 31 Aug 102  
1000 do 15 Sept 145 100 U. Ib. Amer... 92

## Railways and Tramways.

500 Geral... 18 200 Est. a Chopim 13  
200 do 20th 53

## Miscellaneous.

200 Comp. Mineira... 80 300 Melh. no Brz... 85  
250 Evoncas... 25 250 do... 85 500  
50 Inc. de Melh... 34 500 100 Metrop. Paul... 44  
50 do... 35 116 Obras Pub... 91  
500 do... 35 500 128 do... 93 500  
50 Mare Ladhios 20 200 Torres, ad... 80

## July 3

300 Sovereigns... 13 430 200 deb. Geral... 53  
6 Apolices, old... 960 1190 do... 53 500  
1 do... 992 120 do... 53  
1000 deb. Geral... 53 116 Cons. O. Pub... 46  
500 do... 52 500 1000 do... 47

## Banks.

100 Brazil, 25... 206 100 Republica, wd... 175 500  
300 C. Uni... 408 20 100 do... 176  
100 Pariz e Rio... 133 1000 do wd 15 Aug 192  
100 do wd 20 Sept 145 50 União Ibero Americano 90

## Railways and Tramways.

300 Est. a Chopim 13 500 700 Geral... 21  
2000 Geral... 18 550 do... 22 500  
132 do... 18 500 1040 do... 23  
100 do... 19 200 do... 23 500  
101 do... 20

## Miscellaneous.

100 Comp. Mineira 81 200 Melh. no Brz 84  
70 Emp. Hyppoth 247 50 Obras Hydr... 26  
50 do... 248 100 Obras Pub. Soc 93  
50 Pariz e Rio... 133 200 U. Ib. Amer... 92  
200 Inc. de Melh 34 333 do 1st id... 175

## July 4

242508 gold... 147 1000 deb. Geral, 10  
20 Apolices, old... 958 15 Aug... 53  
1000 deb. Geral... 53 500 600 Cons. O. Publicas 46  
50 do... 51 250 do... 46 500

## Banks.

100 Brazil, 25... 206 200 Republica... 176  
300 Constructor... 175 200 do... 176 500  
150 do... 108 2750 do... 177  
32 Metronal... 70 2000 do wd 15 Aug 190  
100 Pariz e Rio... 134

## Railways and Tramways.

500 Est. a Chopim 13 1200 Geral... 28  
100 do... 18 100 do... 28 500  
160 Geral... 20 500 1100 do... 29  
1350 do... 27 1400 do... 29 500  
1000 do... 27 500 1200 do... 30  
325 do 20th 53

## Miscellaneous.

100 Emp. Hyppoth 248 100 Obras Hydr... 26  
25 Inc. de Melh 34 100 do... 26  
100 Inc. de Melh 34 100 Territ e Const 187  
150 Melh. no Brz 84 550 do... 187 500

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th July, 1891.

## Exports.

Coffee.—There was a fair amount of business doing during the past week, sales amounting to about 40,000 bags, and the market ruled steady all along. Receipts have increased steadily and stock at last began to creep up to something like normal figures.

We hardly suppose that anyone interested in the trade will recall with regret the crop year which closed on the 30th ult. Since the first of the year the whole trade must have been of an unsatisfactory character to all in the business and the planters alone can rejoice for they have received very high prices in currency, with which to reduce their obligations incurred when these were considerably more in gold. It is to be sincerely desired, that the year now commencing will show a great improvement on the preceding; but we are unfortunately beginning the season with high prices.

We print the usual summaries elsewhere.

Shipments since our last report have been:

18,631 bags for the United States  
6,630 " Europe  
7,800 " Cape of Good Hope  
861 " Elsewhere

56,925 bags  
7,857 bags for the United States  
1,497 " Europe  
861 " Cape of Good Hope  
861 " Elsewhere

9,354 bags.  
The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States:  
July 2 New York Br str *Serius*... 30,375

Europe:  
July 26 Havre Br str *Concordia*... 1,350  
30 Mediterranean Br str *Vincenzo Florio*... 3,800  
July 2 Antwerp Br str *Elke*... 805  
27 Hamburg Ger str *Isiporia*... 3,575

Elsewhere:  
June 3 Montevideo Br str *Porto Alegre*... 50  
July 4 Cape of Good Hope Nor lug *Bien*... 3,000  
4 do " *Fugate*... 3,000

There are no changes in quotations, at which the market is steady.

Type. per arroba. Type. per arroba.  
No. 4... 13,800 No. 8... 11,500  
5... 15,000 9... 11,200  
6... 12,500 10... 10,800  
7... 12,000

Washed coffees are still quoted at 14,000-16,000 per arroba. The *Panda* remains unchanged at 829 rs. per kilogramme.

Receipts for the past week were 75,707 bags, against 64,096 bags for the preceding week and 68,646 bags for the week before. The directors of the Leopoldina railway have communicated to the local press that they have received and are receiving new milling stock, which will prevent further complaints as to delays on their line.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 176,695 bags, in all hands.

## Vessels loading and to load. bags.

New York Br str *Polony*...  
do " *Orono*...  
do Ger str *Catalina*...  
do Amer str *Finance*...

Baltimore Br str *Rhados*...  
New Orleans " *Pachas*...  
Antwerp Ger str *Bismarck*...  
Hamburg " *Montevideo*...  
Havre Fr str *La Plata*...

Marseilles " *Aquiline*...  
Trieste Austr str *Matkovitch*...  
Genoa Ital str *Arno*...  
do " *Adria*...  
do " *Adelaide Lavarello*...

Cape Town Swed lug *Actio*... 3,000  
Port Elizabeth Ger lug *Ida*... 4,000  
do " *Brick Towy*... 4,500

July 2  
Total 184,485  
Dy. aver. 184,485

July 3  
Total 185,360  
Dy. aver. 185,360

July 4  
Total 186,87  
Dy. aver. 186,87

July 5  
Total 187,88  
Dy. aver. 187,88

July 6  
Total 188,89  
Dy. aver. 188,89

July 7  
Total 189,90  
Dy. aver. 189,90

July 8  
Total 190,91  
Dy. aver. 190,91

July 9  
Total 191,92  
Dy. aver. 191,92

July 10  
Total 192,93  
Dy. aver. 192,93

July 11  
Total 193,94  
Dy. aver. 193,94

July 12  
Total 194,95  
Dy. aver. 194,95

July 13  
Total 195,96  
Dy. aver. 195,96

July 14  
Total 196,97  
Dy. aver. 196,97

July 15  
Total 197,98  
Dy. aver. 197,98

July 16  
Total 198,99  
Dy. aver. 198,99

July 17  
Total 199,00  
Dy. aver. 199,00

July 18  
Total 200,01  
Dy. aver. 200,01

July 19  
Total 201,02  
Dy. aver. 201,02

July 20  
Total 202,03  
Dy. aver. 202,03

July 21  
Total 203,04  
Dy. aver. 203,04

July 22  
Total 204,05  
Dy. aver. 204,05

July 23  
Total 205,06  
Dy. aver. 205,06

July 24  
Total 206,07  
Dy. aver. 206,07

July 25  
Total 207,08  
Dy. aver. 207,08

July 26  
Total 208,09  
Dy. aver. 208,09

July 27  
Total 209,10  
Dy. aver. 209,10

July 28  
Total 210,11  
Dy. aver. 210,11

July 29  
Total 211,12  
Dy. aver. 211,12

July 30  
Total 212,13  
Dy. aver. 212,13

July 31  
Total 213,14  
Dy. aver. 213,14

August 1  
Total 214,15  
Dy. aver. 214,15

August 2  
Total 215,16  
Dy. aver. 215,16

August 3  
Total 216,17  
Dy. aver. 216,17

August 4  
Total 217,18  
Dy. aver. 217,18

August 5  
Total 218,19  
Dy. aver. 218,19

August 6  
Total 219,20  
Dy. aver. 219,20

August 7  
Total 220,21  
Dy. aver. 220,21

August 8  
Total 221,22  
Dy. aver. 221,22

August 9  
Total 222,23  
Dy. aver. 222,23

August 10  
Total 223,24  
Dy. aver. 223,24

August 11  
Total 224,25  
Dy. aver. 224,25

August 12  
Total 225,26  
Dy. aver. 225,26

August 13  
Total 226,27  
Dy. aver. 226,27

August 14  
Total 227,28  
Dy. aver. 227,28

August 15  
Total 228,29  
Dy. aver. 228,29

August 16  
Total 229,30  
Dy. aver. 229,30

August 17  
Total 230,31  
Dy. aver. 230,31

### Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for the crop-years:

DESTINATION	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1,290,442	1,333,469	1,698,278
Baltimore	153,660	170,085	353,713
Richmond	1,520	1,000	1,300
New Orleans	127,475	143,314	238,247
Galveston	18,897	31,490	50,858
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,591,944</b>	<b>1,735,358</b>	<b>2,444,796</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
Channel I. O.	2,500	7,350	28,969
Harre	57,530	65,707	91,332
Antwerp	24,852	42,083	99,410
North of Europe & Baltic	217,367	148,083	354,384
England	60,289	115,555	300,345
Holland	3,260	975	7,947
Lisbon I. O.	...	7,738	...
Gibraltar I. O.	...	975	...
Portugal	71	126	...
Mediterranean	247,791	208,903	414,306
<b>Total</b>	<b>618,868</b>	<b>578,784</b>	<b>1,066,500</b>
<b>EUROPEAN</b>	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
Canada	...	...	220
Cape of Good Hope	61,800	76,337	49,733
Australia	...	...	49,710
River Plate & West Coast	46,989	63,554	...
Rio and coast	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>110,789</b>	<b>140,091</b>	<b>140,330</b>
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
United States	1,591,944	1,735,358	2,444,796
Europe	618,868	578,784	1,066,500
Elsewhere	110,789	140,091	140,330
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,311,541</b>	<b>2,454,233</b>	<b>3,651,626</b>

### Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for six months:

DESTINATION	1891	1890	1889
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	591,272	772,820	770,616
Baltimore	70,106	105,324	180,709
Richmond	800	1,000	1,300
New Orleans	96,661	66,666	105,222
Galveston	5,897	3,000	20,689
<b>Total</b>	<b>768,276</b>	<b>959,901</b>	<b>1,058,718</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
Channel I. O.	2,500	7,350	28,969
Harre	30,776	32,304	28,248
Antwerp	12,759	20,207	21,042
North of Europe & Baltic	82,765	82,369	113,770
England	28,573	62,424	187,045
Holland	7,799	975	3,335
Lisbon I. O.	...	3,380	...
Gibraltar I. O.	...	...	...
Portugal	57	126	...
Mediterranean	86,706	88,697	138,872
<b>Total</b>	<b>245,338</b>	<b>297,149</b>	<b>518,377</b>
<b>EUROPEAN</b>	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
Canada	...	...	39,790
Cape of Good Hope	15,700	31,650	...
Australia	16,710	28,166	22,380
River Plate & West Coast	...	...	...
Rio and coast	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,410</b>	<b>62,816</b>	<b>61,179</b>
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
United States	768,276	959,901	1,058,718
Europe	245,338	297,149	518,377
Elsewhere	32,410	62,816	61,179
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,046,024</b>	<b>1,319,866</b>	<b>1,638,274</b>

### Clearances of coffee, foreign, from Rio de Janeiro for the last 7 crop-years, in bags of 60 kilos:

UNITED STATES	EUROPE	EUROPEAN	TOTAL
1890-91	1,391,944	618,868	2,010,812
1889-90	1,735,358	578,784	2,314,142
1888-89	2,444,796	1,066,500	3,511,296
1887-88	1,337,272	434,553	1,771,825
1886-87	2,065,802	1,900,360	3,966,162
1885-86	2,468,448	1,036,174	3,504,622
1884-85	2,681,436	1,286,832	3,968,268

### Imports.

There has been a fair amount of business doing for the past week. Flour is quiet and rather lower; a moderate quantity has arrived. Two cargoes of Pitch pine, both on order, and a considerable quantity of White pine have arrived. Pitch pine, in the absence of sales, is nominal and White is steady at about last quotations; all the receipts have been imported of Kerosene is unchanged and firm; the receipts have been considerable. Lard is lower and flat. Codfish is steady and receipts moderate. Turpentine has again advanced. Hay is lower for cargoes. German cement is quoted higher, but all qualities are lower. Two large cargoes of Rice have come in, to dealers, and quotations show no change.

### Flour.—Receipts have been:

D. Pedro II, from Baltimore	3,750 lbs.
do	4,550 "
do	8,300 lbs.

Sales and withdrawals are about 10,000 lbs. and stocks are estimated to be about 17,000 lbs. all American.

Brokers report the market quiet at the following quotations:

Trieste	nominal
Richmond 1st	20.000—20.250
do and	nominal
Baltimore 1st	21.000—21.250
do and	20.250—20.500
Western & Interior	nominal
River Plate	19
City Mills	19 500—20 000

Receipts in June were:

4,945 lbs. American	550 "
5,495 lbs.	...

against 34,943 " in June, 1890.

**Pitch Pine.**—Receipts are 38,116 feet per Remittent and 44,767 feet per Viduamanto, from Pernambuco, and both to dealers. Quotations are nominal, to the absence of sales. Receipts last month were 3,511,101 feet, against 111 in June last year.

**White Pine.**—Receipts have been 472,314 feet per F. G. Hagenmeyer and 195,395 feet per Endora, from New York, all of which has been sold within one quotation at 110—115 rs. per foot. Last month our receipts were 488,894 feet, against 151,425 feet in June, 1890.

**Spruce Pine.**—There is nothing to report.

**Swedish Pine.**—Receipts in June were 4,338 doz. against nil for the same month last year. There is nothing new at present.

**Kerosene.**—Receipts are 15,000 cases per F. G. Hagenmeyer, 5,000 cases per Pinarco and 34,000 cases per Endora, all from New York. Brokers report the market firm at 28.00—28.50 per case. Our receipts last month were 20,100 cases against 6,600 cases in June, 1890.

**Lard.**—Receipts have been 4,350 kegs, 200 cases per Halley, Pinarco, and 1,000 cases per Endora. The market is flat at lower quotations, viz: George's lard, in 145, 390—400 rs. per lb. and other marks 390—380 rs. In June receipts were only 150 kegs, 50 cases, against 1,142 packages for the same month last year.

**Codfish.**—Receipts are 400 bbls. 199 half-bbls. Canadian against nil for last month. Quotations are still up nominal. The *Monterey* brought 1,355 cases, and not as reported in our last issue. Dealers estimate stocks at about 15,000 packages and report a fair demand, with the market steady, at 28.00 for hunch and 28.00—28.50 for cases. Last month receipts were 2,507 cases Norwegian and 500 bbls. Canadian, or 3,007 packages, against 3,907 packages in June, 1890.

**Rice.**—Receipts are 5,240 bags per *Santa Madrona* and 35,666 bags per *Endora*, from Rangoon, to dealers. We may estimate quotations at 11.500—11.800 in June, against 10.500 for the same month last year.

**Bran.**—City mills is quoted at 28.00—28.50 per bag. There were no receipts of foreign bran last month, nor in June last year.

**Indian Corn.**—Receipts in June, 1890, were 70,755 bags, against nil for last month. Quotations are still up nominal.

**Hay.**—Receipts are 8,816 bales per *S. T. Bogart*, from Rangoon, 160 bales from Europe and 24 bales from the United States. Brokers quote, in large lots, at 65—70 rs. per kilo, grammes. Receipts in June were 18,655 bales, against 3,613 bales for the same month last year.

**Turpentine.**—Receipts have been 700 cases from New York. The quotations furnished us to-day are 900—940 rs. per kilogramme. Last month receipts were 408 cases, against 400 cases in June, 1890.

**Rosin.**—Receipts are large: 1,775 bbls. per F. G. Hagenmeyer, 575 bbls. per Pinarco, 450 bbls. per Endora and 200 bbls. per Viduamanto. We may quote at 28.00—28.50 per bbl., according to marks. In June we received 2,100 bbls. against 1,020 bbls. for the same month last year.

**Coal.**—Receipts since our last report have been: Cardiff, 2,371 tons per *Ancones*, 1,770 tons per *Seringa*, 2,130 tons per *Mark Curry*, 894 tons per *Livingstone*, 1,875 tons per *Albion*.

Glasgow, 1,799 tons per *Garloch*, Sunderland, 1,221 tons per *Indragh*. All the above and companies. Receipts in June were 41,065 tons, all British, against 26,837 tons in June, 1890.

**Cement.**—Receipts have been 8,335 bbls. German per *Lisbon* and *Statenmeyer*, 6,000 bbls. British per *Alfonso* and 270 bbls. French and Belgian. Brokers quote British at 28.00—28.50, German at 28.00—28.50 and French at 28.00—28.50 per bbl. Receipts last month were 6,000 bbls. British, 1,080 bbls. German, 2,050 bbls. French and 400 bbls. Belgian, or 10,630 bbls. in all, against 18,423 bbls. of all kinds in June last year.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

#### JUNE 30.

New York—Ger. bk. *F. G. Hagenmeyer*, 1276 tons; Sandstedt, 60 ds. sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

Cardiff—Br. bk. *Anchor*, 1703 tons; Futaba, 40 ds. coal to Messageries Maritimes.

Rosario—Br. bk. *S. T. Bogart*, 835 tons; Noble, 35 ds. hay to order.

#### JUNE 30.

Glasgow—Br. bk. *Garloch*, 1176 tons; Donaldson, 45 ds. coal to Belvoir Rodrigues & Co.

#### JULY 1.

Baltimore—Amer. bk. *D. Pedro II*, 465 tons; Hudgins, 60 ds. sundries to Levering & Co.

Cardiff—Br. bk. *Mark Curry*, 1256 tons; Lidwell, 44 ds. coal to Royal Mail.

via Lisbon—Nor. bk. *Seringa*, 1116 tons; Silberg, 106 ds. coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Hague—Br. bk. *Alfonso*, 582 tons; Hansen, 67 ds. sundries to Hermann Stahl & Co.

#### JULY 2.

New York—Br. bk. *Endora*, 1141 tons; Lewis, 19 ds. sundries to Industrial do Brazil company.

Pernambuco—Nor. bk. *Remittent*, 537 tons; Tonkissen, 78 ds. pure to Industrial do Brazil company.

Lisbon—Nor. bk. *Alfonso*, 524 tons; Eckhardt, 54 ds. cement to Brazilian Coal company.

Sunderland—Nor. bk. *Goldberg*, 691 tons; Kuhne, 70 ds. coal to gas company.

Hague—Nor. bk. *Statenmeyer*, 607 tons; Lyden, 55 ds. sundries to Adolph Span.

Marseilles—Ital. bk. *Pietro T.*, 287 tons; Anstia, sundries to order.

Rangoon—Br. bk. *Santa Madrona*, 1430 tons; Chard, 98 ds. rice to order.

Lisbon—Ger. bk. *Amazone*, 316 tons; Meyer, 8 ds. timber to Cortia Leite & Co.

#### JULY 3.

Pernambuco—Br. bk. *Pickatanga*, 599 tons; Eolide, 68 ds. pure to Industrial do Brazil company.

#### JULY 4.

Rangoon—Ger. bk. *Gudrun*, 1424 tons; Schunwadt, 110 ds. rice to Norton, Megaw & Co.

#### JULY 5.

Philadelphina—Br. bk. *N. B. Lewis*, 1235 tons; Gullison, 50 ds. railway material to Norton, Megaw & Co.

Cardiff—Br. bk. *Alfonso*, 524 tons; Sinc, 1050 tons; Johnston, 35 ds. coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

Leith—Br. bk. *Alfonso*, 1050 tons; Johnston, 35 ds. coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

Rosario—Nor. bk. *Alfonso*, 582 tons; Eichen, 16 ds. hay to order.

Br. bk. *Nelly Moody*, 746 tons; Sahean, 21 ds. hay to J. de Souza & Co.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Port. bk. *S. Manoel*, 234 tons; Vieira, 3 ds. timber to Queiroz, Moreira & Co.

### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

#### JUNE 29.

Pernambuco—Orient bk. *Francien Nadal*, 400 tons; Font, sundries.

#### JUNE 30.

Sidraia—Nor. bk. *Victoria*, 738 tons; Muller, ballast.

#### JULY 1.

Tybee—Hlg. bk. *Theodor Engel*, 507 tons; Jean, ballast.

Barbados—Nor. bk. *Hieronymus*, 475 tons; Syverden, do.

—Ger. bk. *Wieland*, 614 tons; Moland, do.

Portland—Br. bk. *Alfonso*, 112 tons; Jackson, do.

Constantine Island—Hlg. bk. *Long*, 23 tons; Richards, do.

SMYRNA, C. R.—Swed. bk. *Uter*, 575 tons; Zachariassen, do.

MONTVIDEO—Spain bk. *Sebastian*, 658 tons; Argentina, part of same cargo.

IMBUEVA—Br. bk. *Robert Line*, 307 tons; Cann, sundries.

#### JULY 3.

Barbados—Ger. bk. *Senny Cohn*, 442 tons; Oesterreich, ballast.

#### JULY 4.

MIRAMIR—Ital. bk. *Nunna Eleonora Madre*, 975 tons; Queto, ballast.

Barbados—Br. bk. *Asteroid*, 1073 tons; Leet, do.

AUTOGASTA—Br. bk. *Bathurst*, 939 tons; Wiman, do.

CURTAULTA—Nor. bk. *Enrichetta M.*, 597 tons; Costa, same cargo.

STAVANGER—Nor. bk. *Præstid*, 795 tons; Michelsen, ballast.

### JULY 5.

SUR ISLAND—Ger. bk. *Bertha Drakheim*, 1089 tons; Daulheim, ballast.

VICTORIA—Port. bk. *Quilera*, 370 tons; Leide, do.

### CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

—Nor. hlg. *Pingal*, do

—Mon. bk. *Albion*, do

—Barbados—Br. bk. *Chiquito*, do

—Br. bk. *Alfonso*, do

—Tacuna—Br. bk. *Bellona*, do

—CARRASAL—Br. bk. *Alfonso*, do

### FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Nor. bk. *Sagitta* has been chartered to load salted hides to Channel I. O. at 30 and 5 1/2.

Freights Steamer:

New York 50—	45	per ton	...
New Orleans 450	do	...	...
London 150	per ton	...	...
Liverpool 150	do	...	...
Antwerp 300	do	...	...
Hamburg 300	do	...	...

United States, South 150—225

Channel I. O. 375—60—115

United States, North 150—225

Channel I. O. 375—60—115

United States, South 150—225

Channel I. O. 375—60—115

United States, North 150—225

Channel I. O. 375—60—115

United States, South 150—225

Channel I. O. 375—60—115

United States, North 150—225

Channel I. O. 375—60—115

United States, South 150—225

Channel I. O. 375—60—115

United States, North 150—225

Channel I. O. 375—60—115

United States, South 150—225

Channel I. O. 375—60—115

United States, North 150—225

Channel I. O. 375—60—115

United States, South 150—225

Channel I. O. 375—60—115

United States, North 150—225



and as a debtor to an enormous amount, this company occupies a position where a single false step may precipitate a fatal crisis upon the country. In view of this and of the interests involved, it is clearly the duty of the government to inquire into the legal standing of the company and into its financial administration. And let us hope that the inquiry will be made thoroughly and at once.

ALTHOUGH inquiries have been made in congress in regard to the contract for the so-called sanitary improvement of this city, we fail to see that anything has been done in regard to those other jobs whose influence upon the appearance and well-being of the city are quite as problematical. The so-called port improvements scheme proposes to construct a permanent obstruction in the bay which can not fail to be prejudicial to health, and to run a freight railway through the most thickly settled part of the city. The interests involved in this scheme are so great, and may be so prejudicial to the city, that an inquiry is clearly a public duty. The filling in of the shore line between the arsenal of war and the Gloria hill is another scheme also which demands some degree of investigation. While it may be admitted that certain benefits are to be derived from this work, it should be considered that there is some danger of undertaking too much by carrying the shore line too far out and of spoiling the whole effect of the improvement by a bad arrangement of streets. This work might be made a genuine improvement and a benefit to the public, but the appearances now indicate that the company holding the concession is considering one object only—the area reclaimed. If the public is to be deprived of the present shallow beaches, where so many find opportunities for bathing, it has an unquestionable right to demand a public benefit in return. The filling in of the S. Christovão shore line is an improvement, however, about which there will be no question. The health of the city requires it, and the only point to be raised is that of the street plans and water front. In a general sense also the reconstruction of the business section of the city which is now in process of execution, is a public work and demands a large degree of official supervision. In view of the fact that it gives an opportunity for widening and straightening the streets, and for the execution of various sanitary improvements, the authorities ought to have taken charge of the work at once in order to secure the advantages and benefits to which the public has an undoubted right. This opportunity, however, is being lost through the apathy and neglect of those who have been charged with the administration of municipal affairs. It is a pity that this opportunity, which may never occur again, is being lost. The sanitary condition of the city is steadily growing worse, and the streets are becoming insufficient for the rapidly increasing traffic. Some needed improvements may yet be secured, and no time should be lost in taking necessary steps to that end.

THE report of the retiring minister of finance, which was published on the 3rd instant, has necessarily attracted much attention, as it is the first real attempt in that direction since the revolution. Although it does not give an altogether satisfactory view of the situation, the business-like character of the document and the conservative tone which characterizes it have produced a generally favorable impression. While Councillor Arapepe has not made a brilliant finance minister, he certainly has made a safe and conservative one. He has not been led away by half-digested theories and absurd schemes like his predecessor, nor has he showed a disposition to advocate that most dangerous policy of anticipating the development of the country which has led to so much indebtedness and disaster in other countries. According to the tables furnished, he estimates (for the returns are not all in) the receipts for 1890 at 185,924,105\$777 and the expenditures at 239,228,118\$301, showing a probable deficit of 53,303,913\$024. For the current year he estimates the receipts, exclusive of deposits, which ought never to be considered a part of the revenue, at 204,103,000\$000, and the expenditures at 233,585,738\$056, showing a deficit of 29,482,738\$056, which deficit he reduces by 4,745,000\$000 by treating the net deposits as a part of the revenue. Of course, these estimates do

not include the extraordinary obligations incurred by Minister Glycerio, which may not become effective this year and whose amount it is not easy to estimate. Two serious charges are contained in this report which affect the assets of the treasury—out against the Banco da Republica for failing to restore a commission amounting to 222,222\$222 on a cr. lit arranged in London in 1889 by the Conde de Figueiredo, and the other against Dr. Salvador de Mendonça, minister to the United States, for failure to account for a balance of about \$1,000,000 on money sent to him for the purchase of silver. Both of these charges will undoubtedly be explained in due time and it is regrettable that so much publicity is given to them. The statement of the public debt of the country is incomplete, and the total can not therefore be given. The foreign debt shows a small reduction, its total now being £30,048,500. The treasury circulation on June 3rd was: Treasury issue 171,081,414\$; bank issue, 266,035,060\$; total, 437,116,474\$. The elaborate arrangement made for the redemption of the Treasury issue seems to have been wholly ignored by the banking monopoly established by Sr. Ray Barbosa. On the whole, the report has created a very favorable impression among business men, who are not ignorant of the difficulties encountered by Minister Arapepe, and who do not hesitate to commend the conservative course which he has followed in refusing to ally the national Treasury to the speculative ideas current on this market.

### THE HOSPITAL.

In order that no time may be lost in building a strangers' hospital in this city, for which a propaganda was begun last year, we desire to inform our readers that the work has again been taken up with the purpose of carrying the scheme into practical effect, if possible, before the next hot season. A subscription paper will be circulated at once in order that funds may be obtained for the purchase of a site whenever a suitable one is found. It is desirable, therefore, that our friends should at once decide upon the sums which they propose to give—which we trust will be most liberal. A large sum of money will necessarily be required, and we feel confident that many charitable men elsewhere will contribute generously toward this object. The foreign colony in this city is increasing rapidly, and even were the treatment accorded them better than it is the need of further hospital accommodation could not fail to be felt within a very short time. The painful occurrences of the past season, however, forces the conclusion that a private hospital must be founded for the treatment of our own people. The mismanagement and inhumanity which have characterized the sanitary administration of this city during the past year affords very little hope for the future, and we do not hesitate to appeal for assistance in the name of common humanity for the erection of an institution where our own people, Americans and Englishmen, can be cared for more in accordance with the sentiments of our own civilization. We shall be glad to respond to every inquiry in regard to the subject, and to receive whatever donation our friends at home may feel inclined to send us.

### SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

OFFICE ALPHABET "A TO J" "K TO Z"

This match, postponed from Sunday, June 21st, was played on Sunday, June 28th, and resulted in a win for "K to Z" by 32 runs.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. Lee, hit wicket, b. Fussell	1	ct. Barber, b. Young	3
H. Blair, b. Fussell	3	b. Tweedie	2
J. Ashon, b. Barber	15	b. Fussell	4
F. W. Gupp, b. Fussell	15	ct. and b. Tweedie	2
W. T. Osler, not out	18	b. Tweedie	8
J. Keadley, b. Fussell	7	not out	2
F. J. Colbourne, b. Fussell	2	b. Lockley	27
P. Boyle, ct. Barber, b. Fussell	1		
Not out	1	b. Young	1
Keadley, ct. Barber, b. Fussell	1	b. Fussell	8
Extras	11		
Total	56	Total	61

### "A TO G"

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. Tweedie, b. Osler	1	b. Osler	9
C. W. Young, b. Osler	1	ct. substitute, b. Ashon	10
Ashon, ct. Lee, b. Ashon	30	b. W. Gupp, b. Ashon	10
H. Pinsell, ct. Lee, b. Ashon	3	b. Osler	3
L. Lockley, b. Ashon	3	not out	9
K. E. Sanderson, b. Ashon	2		
A. E. Dewar, ct. and b. Ashon	3	b. Ashon	1
W. Fletcher, not out	1	ct. Gupp, b. Osler	1
H. Barton, b. Osler	1		
Extras	1		
Total	75	Total	40

F. J. COLBOURNE, Hon. Sec.

### NATIONAL FINANCES.

When the report was written the treasury had not received complete returns showing the public revenue and expenditure in 1890. There were still lacking the balance sheets from the state of Rio de Janeiro, seven from Amazonas, six from Rio Grande do Sul and two from Bahia. The returns received show the following result:

Receipts	168,127,290\$254
Expenditure	163,269,348 163
Balance of deposit account	4,857,942\$001
	4,745,007 070

Excess of receipts over expenditure 4,857,942\$001  
Full returns, the minister thinks, will show something like the following result:  
Expenditure 239,228,118\$301  
Revenue 185,924,105 777

Deficit	53,303,913\$024
Less balance of deposit account	4,745,007 070

49,558,905\$954  
The revenue and expenditure for 1891 is thus estimated:

Revenue, including the sum of 4,745,000\$, estimated balance of deposit account	208,848,100\$001
Expenditure estimated in the budget	224,459,464 056

Deficit 15,611,364\$056  
Special appropriation for department of finance in table C...

Additional expenses authorized	15,681,464 065
	9,056,274 000
Total deficit	24,737,738\$065

This deficit the minister expects to reduce by economy and by profit on sale of government gold. The expected saving he estimates at 3 per cent. on the total amount of expenditure authorized. In accordance with this he makes the following calculation:

Estimated deficit	24,737,738\$065
Amount of economy in expenditure	7,005,000\$
Profit on sale of gold, at average rate of 24, on 35,000,000\$	4,258,000

Reduced deficit 13,474,738\$065  
The amount of currency in circulation on June 3rd, according to the report, was as follows:

Banco da Republica:	
On gold basis, including issue of Banco do Brazil	179,271,260\$
On basis of bonds	50,000,000
Banco Uniao de S. Paulo, on basis of bonds	9,744,600
Banco de Credito Popular, on basis of bonds	4,500,000
Banco Emisor do Sul, on basis of bonds	3,500,000
Banco Emisor do Norte, on basis of bonds	1,000,000
Banco Emisor da Bahia, on basis of bonds	5,500,000
On gold basis	4,000,000
Banco Emisor de Pernambuco, on gold basis	4,559,200
Banco da Bahia, on gold basis	4,000,000

Total on gold basis 191,830,460\$  
" " basis of bonds 74,204,600

Total issue of banks	266,035,060\$
Treasury notes in circulation	171,081,414

Total circulation 437,116,474\$  
As a guarantee for their issue the banks have deposited in the Treasury the sum of 75,005,000\$ in bonds, and 66,050,613\$862 in gold.

### A TALK ABOUT BRAZIL.

The Baron de Goudoriz of Brazil arrived in New-York last Saturday on the steamer *Financie*. He is at the Victoria Hotel. He received Monday a cable dispatch from Para which told him that he had been appointed Financial Commissioner of Brazil to the United States and Europe.

The Baron said to a *Times* reporter Monday that he had not received full instructions as to his work as Commissioner. He should study the financial systems of America and of several European countries and on his return to Brazil make such recommendations as might seem wise. The government would consider this report in determining the future financial system of the republic. He did not know the precise ground that he would occupy.

"The money of Brazil is now gold and currency," he said, "In this respect the transition from an empire to a republic made little change. Up to the time of the formation of the new government all debts were payable in currency. Now the import duties are payable in gold coin. Export duties and other debts are still payable in currency. This currency is based on the pledge of the government. Sometimes it is worth more than gold. With exchange on London at 27 pence per milreis the currency is at par, and I have seen exchange higher than that."

"The republic of Brazil is now fairly settled and anxious to adopt those principles of government which have proved advantageous in other republics. It is to the American republic more than to any other that Brazil looks in its transition stage. You have Republicans and Democrats here. Our political parties have been given the same names. The Republicans are now in power, having elected Fonseca to the Presidency by a vote that included three-fourths of the voters in the republic."

"Who may vote in Brazil?" the Baron was asked.  
"Any man twenty-one years old who can read and write. The voting is by a secret ballot. The slips are selected by the voter, placed in a sealed envelope, and when the voter's name is called his

slip is deposited in a box.

"There are very slight differences between the two parties. The questions of financial policy, of tariff or free trade, and other questions which are issues between the two parties in the United States do not enter into politics in our country. The Republicans, however, who are in power now, are in favor of reciprocity in trade with the United States. The Democrats are opposed to it. The subject is so new with us, however, and so many questions have arisen in the organizing of the new republic that the question of benefits has not been much discussed."

"There is little for the two parties to contend for except the offices. We do not know what civil service means, but the appointive offices are all filled by representatives of the dominant party."

"There is a third party, known as the Catholic party, which was organized by the priests, but it is small and cuts very little figure. Our legislative bodies are much like those in this country. We have a national Senate and a national House of Deputies, corresponding to the two houses of the American Congress, and each State has its own legislature, like those in this country."

Baron de Goudoriz is the managing director of a company that deals in rubber. His company is not only the leading one in Para, handling more than all other Brazilian companies, but it owns at the present time three-fourths of all the rubber in stock in the world.

"The total stock is about 3,500 tons," the Baron said, "and our company controls from 2,500 to 3,000 tons of that. We have held it for some time, but with the idea of raising prices, but because manufacturers have shown reluctance in buying. As a rule the supply is about equal to the demand. The crop this year is greater than it was last year, and no advance in prices is likely. Our stock is worth laid down in New York, 88 or 90 cents a pound, duties and freight paid. The export duty from Brazil is 21 per cent. Of this 12 per cent. is levied by the state from which it is taken and 9 per cent. by the general government."

"The condition of Brazil indicates a season of prosperity. Much depends on the crops, although there are some mines there that are being worked. These are chiefly gold, and are not very extensive. The greater portion of our gold we buy from England, and silver cuts no figure worth mentioning. Our principal crops are coffee, and sugar, rubber, woods, and grains are also important. It is estimated that the value of the crops for the coming year will be 45,000,000\$."

The Baron said he intended to study the national banking system of the United States and examine into the business politics of this and other governments. In short, he supposed that he should investigate all questions bearing on the finances of the republic. He said that he should sail for Europe next week, probably, though he had not determined the exact date. Meantime he was awaiting explicit instructions from the minister of finance in Brazil.

### RECIPROCITY WITH BRAZIL.

Washington, June 4.—The actual results of a reciprocity arrangement with Brazil are just now occupying the attention of Representative Bynum of Indiana, who stood chatting with friends in the Elbitt House Tuesday night. Mr. Bynum does not believe that there are any advantages, and he proposes soon to incorporate some of his ideas into a magazine article. His papers will bristle with new facts about Brazil, and will open the eyes of many who, he says, have been blinded by the idea of reciprocity. When he undertakes to show that the 14,000,000 people in Brazil only 150,000 are in a position to buy anything from the United States; when he points out that the cost of freight, insurance, exchange, and inability to give long credits effectively bar the Brazilian markets against American manufacturers; and when he undertakes to prove that the people of the United States are actively engaged in increasing the wealth of Brazil without receiving due return, he expects to rub some of the glittering polish from what he calls the romance of reciprocity.

### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentines are denying the sale of the cruiser *Vinte e cinco de Maio*.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 2nd says that the chiefs of the Catamarca revolution have been captured.

—The Paraguayan deputies have thrown out a bill making paper currency a compulsory legal tender in that republic.

—The Argentine government has presented a project in congress for the conversion of the national telegraph office into a state bank.

—The Argentine radicals under the leadership of Dr. Leandrin Alem refuse to accept any compromise and propose to nominate candidates of their own for the presidency and vice presidency.

—Charges have been published in London to the effect that ex-President Juares Celman and Dr. White accepted a bribe of 8 millions for signing the sanitary improvements contracts for Buenos Aires. The accused are threatening to prosecute the paper in question for libel.

—The Catamarca and Santiago del Estero revolutions seem to have collapsed without much of a struggle. The indications are that the rising was one of ambitious politicians, rather than one of the people. The politicians will hardly fight, but when the people are heartily tired being swindled and plundered they certainly will fight.

ACCORDING to the returns of the British consul general at Havana, the sugar crop in Cuba for 1890 amounted to 645,894 tons, against 526,439 tons in 1889. Of molasses, the total molasses was 114,422 tons, as compared with 104,059 tons in 1889. The exports of sugar to Europe from the 1st of January to the 31st of July, 1890, consisted of 701 boxes and 66,960 hogsheads, equaling 49,365 tons. The exports to the United States during the same period were 51 boxes and 570,843 hogsheads, equaling 395,012 tons.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 29.—*Senate*.—Senator Esteves Junior moved that the government be requested to furnish information in regard to the alleged establishment of colonies in Santa Catharina territory by the governor of Paraná. The bill for compiling the fiscal legislation and that for giving circulation to foreign coins, were discussed. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Garcia Pires spoke in regard to matters in Bahia and Deputy Serzedello moved that the government be requested to inform the house what law had authorized the expenditure of public money with the burial of the Archbishop of Bahia and the grant of 100,000\$ for a hospital and 50,000\$ for a public garden in Pernambuco and the privilege for building the Metropolitan railway in this city.

JUNE 30.—*Senate*.—Senator Coelho e Campos spoke in regard to the election of governor in Sergipe. He declared that he considers the election invalid and that he will advise his friends to make use of legal resistance to the usurping governor. He responds to the President of the republic not to irritate the people with acts of anarchy, that will destroy its belief in the new institutions of the country. The bill for compiling the fiscal legislation of the country and that for giving circulation to foreign coins, were both voted in 1st discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Custodio de Mello reproduced the motion that had been offered and withdrawn by Deputy Serzedello in regard to the affairs of Pará. The attempted revolution in that state was, he says, a struggle for liberty and similar outbreaks may be expected in other parts of the country. For the blood shed in Pará President Deodoro is responsible. The eyes of the best part of the nation are fixed upon congress, which is expected to save the country from the calamities that threaten it. He foresees the time when the people, disappointed in its hope of obtaining the blessings promised by advocates of republican institutions, will in its rage follow the example of the French people in 1793, with consequences that it is impossible now to foretell. He thinks that a law regulating the responsibility of the President of the republic should be voted without delay. Deputy Froes da Cruz spoke on the subject of the affairs of Rio de Janeiro. Many members of the legislature of that state, he said, either have contracts with the governor or are asking for them. Deputy Costa Machado introduced a bill fixing the pay of senators and deputies at 50\$ per month. Deputy José Avelino moved that the government be asked to furnish information in regard to the gold in the treasury, stating the amount derived from deposits made by banks of issue and that obtained from the collection of duties, and also in relation to the quotation of Brazilian bonds in London and the rate at which the government has sold gold in the custom-house. The chamber elected its committees on the constitution, legislation and justice and on the budget.

JULY 1.—*Senate*.—The senate voted a motion offered by Senator Saravia asking the government to furnish information in regard to the building of branches for connecting the S. Francisco, Central and Santo Amaro railways in the state of Bahia. Senators Rosa Junior and Coelho e Campos discussed the question of the election of governor in Sergipe, and Senator Americo Lobo moved to ask for information from the government in regard to the boundary between Paraná and Santa Catharina. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Oliveira Pinto defended Governor Portella and the Rio de Janeiro legislature, and Deputy Paula Guimarães spoke in defence of the governor of Bahia. There was received a message from the President of the republic informing the chamber that an appropriation of 2,225,057\$368 is required for legislative expenses. From the senate was received a communication informing the chamber of the appointment of members for two joint committees, one to report on an electoral law, and the other on a law regulating the responsibility of the President of the republic. Deputy Aristides Lobo moved to appoint a special committee to confer with that of the senate on the framing of an electoral law, but stated that he saw no necessity for a joint committee for reporting on the other subject. He thought the appointment of such a committee would establish a bad precedent. In the discussion of this subject several deputies took part and Deputy Arthur Kios moved to refer the matter to the committee on the constitution and legislation. Deputy Bernardino Campos, chairman of the special committee for reporting on the boundary treaty with Argentina, asked whether the sessions of the committee should be secret. It was decided to authorize the committee to act as it deemed advisable in regard to this. Committees on the army and navy, accounts, and finance and industry were elected.

JULY 2.—*Senate*.—A communication was received from the minister of the interior in answer to a request for information in regard to the affairs of Goyaz. The minister states that the acting governor issued a decree for postponing to Nov. 15th the meeting of the constituent assembly; but that some of the members of the assembly met afterwards in a private house and without observing the proper formalities promulgated a constitution. Awaiting the legal meeting of the constituent assembly on the date fixed, the government, he says, has been informed that public tranquillity has not been disturbed in the state and believes that the rights of the citizens and the provisions of the constitution will continue to be respected. The Senate voted a motion of Senator Amaro Cavalcanti asking the government for information in regard to the number of sovereigns sold and the profit made by the government on the sale. It also voted motions presented by Senators Coelho e Campos, José Hygino and Americo Lobo at previous sittings. A bill was introduced for regulating powers of attorney and contracts. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Camilo answered the speech made on the 30th ult. by Deputy Custodio de Mello on affairs in Pará. The chamber decided to accede to the request of the Senate for the appointment of joint committees for reporting on an electoral law and a law for regulating the responsibility of the President of the republic. The election of the standing committees was concluded.

JULY 3.—*Senate*.—Senator Ray Barbosa moved that measures be taken to fill the vacancies in the Senate. Senator Elysen Martins opposed the

motion on the ground that it encroached on the jurisdiction of the governors of the states. The author of the motion defended it by saying that the action of the governors depends on a communication of the senate informing them of the vacancies in this body. These vacancies are not officially known until they are recognised by the Senate. *Chamber of Deputies*.—A stormy scene was caused by a violent attack by Deputy Caeano de Albuquerque on Deputy Zama, who, in a letter addressed to Latino Coelho, had made some severe strictures on republicanism and its methods in Brazil. In the midst of this there ensued an altercation between Deputies José Mariano and Custodio de Mello. The latter charged the former with subservience to every government. This led to such uproar that the president was obliged to suspend the sitting. When the house met again explanations were made, and Deputy Caeano de Albuquerque asked for leave, which was granted, to withdraw the motion he had offered for insertion in the journal of the house a protest against the letter. A motion of Deputy Nilo Pespinha to expunge the whole scene from the official record of the debates of the chamber was rejected. Deputies Fernando Simas, Serzedello and Mariano de Magalhães spoke on affairs in Paraná. Deputy Lima Barbosa spoke against the reciprocity agreement with the United States.

JULY 4.—*Senate*.—At the opening of the session, Senator Quintino Bocayuva moved that a vote be entered upon the minutes of the Senate expressing the sorrow of that body for the lamented death of Dr. Silva Jardim, which was unanimously agreed to. Discussion then ensued on the questions of the boundary between Paraná and Santa Catharina, on the abolition of titles, and on the obligatory *monte pio* for public officials. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The session was opened by an interpellation from Deputy Ivo do Prado in regard to the legality of the election of governor in Sergipe. Resolutions were then offered expressing the sorrow of the chamber for the death of Silva Jardim and for closing the session in homage to his memory. Both resolutions were adopted and the session was closed.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeit 10\$ notes are circulating in Santos.

—There have been some cases of small-pox in Campos.

—The Paraná constitution was adopted in final discussion on the 1st.

—The Bahia constitution was adopted in final discussion on the 1st.

—The members of the legislature of Rio Grande do Norte are paid 12\$ a day.

—It is stated that a company is to be organized for building a large theatre in Santos.

—Councillor Silveira Martins is expected to arrive in Rio Grande do Sul in the month of August.

—Small fish have been found in the milk at Pelotas. Dr. Fiebre should investigate the matter.

—A letter from Santos of the 1st inst. says that up to that date there was no decrease in the yellow fever in that city.

—Work on the telephone line between S. Paulo, Sorocaba, S. Ruyne, Tathny and Botucatu was commenced on the 30th ult.

—Baron Souza Queiroz, an important planter and capitalist and a senator under the empire, died in S. Paulo on the 4th inst.

—The constitution of Paraná was formally promulgated on the 4th inst. *The Republic* says that the people were indifferent.

—The election of governor of Bahia was held on the 2nd. Dr. Gonçalves da Silva, the governor by appointment, was elected.

—On the 1st the S. Paulo legislature rejected a motion asking congress not to yield a foot of Brazilian territory in the Missions.

—A Minas paper reports that Councillor Candido de Oliveira is a candidate for the chair vacated by Dr. Cesarino Alvim in the federal senate.

—The Rio de Janeiro legislature, which voted thanks to nearly everybody, rejected a motion for a vote of thanks to the provisional government.

—The Amazonas constituent assembly elected a president of that state on the 27th ult. The fortunate man is Lieut. Col. Gregorio Tiamaturo de Azevedo.

—The *Pharos*, of Juiz de Fora, demands that the sum of 5,000\$ illegally expended in giving a dinner to President Cesarino Alvim, be restored to the state treasury of Minas Geraes.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 3rd inst. states that there have been disturbances amongst the colonists of the colony "Campinas" and that the police had to use force to restore order.

—The governor of Goyaz has issued a circular prohibiting the observance of the constitution promulgated by the legislature. It would be well for the Goyanos to escort that little governor to the frontier.

—A telegram from Santos in the *Jornal do Brasil* of the 1st inst., says that the accommodations for the immigrants in that city are entirely insufficient and many of the immigrants are obliged to sleep without shelter.

—The municipal council of Ouro Preto has resolved that all business houses in that city except hotels, drug-stores, eating-houses, bakeries and billiard-rooms, must close their doors at 3 p. m. on Sundays after the 26th inst.

—A telegram from Bahia of the 3rd inst. states that he was generally reported there that President Deodoro had telegraphed to the post commandant ordering him to cause the present minister of finance to be elected governor of the state. As there was no minister of finance at the time, the President must have been jesting.

—An Alagoas deputy, named Nobrega, is already denouncing Governor Pedro Paulino, brother of President Deodoro, for violation of the constitution. It is puzzling to understand why all these constitutions were adopted, if no one intends to obey them.

—The Associação Commercial of Pelotas has decided to memorialize congress against the collection of duties in gold and to ask for the repeal of the decree exempting from duty the raw materials imported by the Companhia Searica in Rio de Janeiro.

—A telegram of the 1st inst. from Ouro Preto states that Minas Geraes will probably be well represented at the Chicago Exhibition. The general committee met on the previous day and appointed municipal committees. It is stated that the president of the state has promised assistance to the committee.

—The Bahia papers published on the 1st inst. a declaration signed by 14 officers of the 9th battalion contradicting reports in circulation in regard to that battalion, which they say adheres to the rest of the army in maintaining order and upholding the institutions of the country. The commander of the battalion did not sign the declaration.

—From a passenger of the steamer *Pernambuco*, the *Correio do Povo* learns, as it states in its issue of the 1st inst., that on the 11th ult., between 10 and 11 a.m., the office of the *Diário do Grão-Pará* was attacked by an armed mob, composed of soldiers and roughs, who destroyed all the furniture and printing material belonging to the office. Another *Tribuna* affair evidently.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The Central line has just received to new locomotives from the United States.

—The Geral company has received 136 new freight cars and locomotives within the past two months. It needs them badly.

—Two cars were derailed at Bifurcação on the Central line on the afternoon of the 14th, causing considerable delays in the traffic of that road. The express trains due here at 7 p. m. did not arrive until 6 o'clock the next morning.

—The Quilombo railway company having declined to carry out the scheme for the purchase of the Oeste de Minas line a law suit will result. The Oeste de Minas company has increased its capital to 60,000,000\$, nominal, divided into 33,525 fully paid shares, 45,000 with 6\$ paid and 221,475 with 40\$; to meet this necessity an *ad-hoc* committee was appointed to value the assets of the company, and this committee in a very few minutes valued the concessions (1) of certain lines at 15,000,000\$.

## COFFEE NOTES

—On the 1st inst. the general government ceased to collect export duty on the coffee produced in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The duty is now collected by the state.

—According to the *Mexico Moderno*, coffee production is increasing rapidly in Mexico, the export being now quadruple that of 1886. In Cordoba, one of the principal producing districts, the cost of production is about \$7 per 100 pounds, while the selling price is about \$22. The extension of railways is rapidly increasing production.

—The Bureau of the American Republics is informed by a letter from Costa Rica that the last steamer of the Royal Mail line left Port Limon for England with twenty thousand sacks of coffee, the largest shipment that has ever been made from Costa Rica, and that more coffee was offered than could be taken by the vessel. The large increase in the export of coffee and other products is attributed to the opening of the new railway, on which trains are now running regularly. The active connection of the contractor, who constructed the road, will terminate on the 1st of June, when the English syndicate which furnished the funds for the enterprise will take charge. Steps will be taken to at once commence the construction of a line from the capital of Costa Rica to the frontier of Nicaragua, which will open up a vast section of very valuable land. —*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin*, May 26th.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The American packet *Segurança* left Pará for this port on the 4th.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* claims that its circulation has increased 24% since last October.

—It is said that the committee of investigation for the telegraph bureau has reported a deficiency of over 1,000,000\$.

—The government has appointed a chief of police for Sergipe. It appears, then, that the government does not consider that state legally organized.

—The *Correio do Povo* of the 1st inst. accuses the Pará post-office authorities of opening letters and suppressing such as were unfavorable to the governor of the state.

—It is feared that the deputies have not the slightest intention of doing any work this session. How would it do to pass this resolution—"No work; no pay!"

—The custom-house at this port is now collecting duties for the states of Minas Geraes and S. Paulo on their exports and for that of Rio de Janeiro on all of its exports except coffee.

—A meeting of the English Reading Club will be held at No. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor, on Thursday evening, July 9th. A full attendance of members is desired.

—It is stated that Councillor Matta Machado, president of the Chamber of Deputies, is a candidate for the chair in the federal Senate left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Cesarino Alvim.

—A gentleman has secured permission to organize the "Banco União Agrícola do Brazil de Crédito Real." We do not think we have left out any of the names; but it is possible we may have.

—According to the *Jornal do Brazil* the Montevideo treaty cedes to the Argentines 300 leagues of contested territory, the boundary line running from the mouth of the river Chopin to that of the Chapeco.

—On requisition of the police authorities of Santos the police of this city arrived on board the *Lucena Elio*, on the 1st inst., the Italian Visconti Jacome, accused of making and passing counterfeit money.

—It is rumored that negotiations are in progress to secure a change in the management of the Banco da Republica. We doubt this report, because it is also reported that the Geral is to buy the ex-D. Pedro II railway!

—Decrees dated on the 4th removed Barão de Lucena from the department of agriculture and made him secretary of the treasury. Sr. Uchôa Cavalcanti, secretary of the interior, takes the department of agriculture.

—The Banco União de S. Paulo has applied for permission to have its notes printed by the American Bank Note Company. The minister of finance orders that samples be submitted in him to be sent to the United States.

—In spite of all criticism and of every protest, work is about to begin on the so called "improvements" of this port. If Congress wants to do a real service to the country, it will lose no time in terminating some of these jobs.

—We see by a Buenos Aires telegram to the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 4th that "a French squadron has arrived at Santiago." It is noteworthy and would imply that the squadron is under the command of a Swiss admiral.

—The minister of justice has instructed the chief of police to take vigorous steps to prevent the excessive crowding of street cars and extortion on the part of the drivers of public vehicles. If the chief accomplishes this, he will be a public benefactor.

—A reception was held at the United States legation on the afternoon and evening of the 4th. A large number of Americans and their friends called to present their compliments to Minister Conger and Secretary Lee, and to do honor to the day.

—The 14th, it should be remembered, is an official holiday. The provisional government discovered that the dawn of American liberty broke upon that day, consequently they have consecrated it to the liberty and independence of American republics.

—The minister of the navy has instructed the captains of the port not to clear any foreign vessels that have Brazilians on their crew lists. This is the revival of an old measure adopted in 1853, which, without having been actually repealed, had ceased to be observed.

—The minister of agriculture has decided to maintain his grant of the Metropolitan railway notwithstanding the protests of the street railway companies of this city. He takes the ground that the Metropolitan is not a tramway. Why not refer the legality of such a grant to the Supreme Court?

—According to the board of health statistician, there were 2,290 deaths in this city in April, of which 83 were still births, 1,728 males, 562 females, 1,233 foreigners, 907 natives, 67 unknown, 960 from yellow fever, 228 from malarial fevers, 182 from consumption, 44 from small pox, and 25 from beriberi.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 2nd states that a farmer who is in the hospital of the Ordem Terceira da Penitência has a pair of trousers that he has been wearing for 47 years and which are still as good as new. If we all had such trousers, we should not complain so much of having to pay duties in gold.

—Among the arrivals on the American packet *Finance* was Mr. James Dietrick, of California, a well-known railway manager and constructor. Mr. Dietrick will make only a brief visit in this city, and will employ his time as far as possible in studying the railway system in Brazil. It is a pity that Mr. Dietrick's experience cannot be utilized in the reorganization of some of our local roads.

—Telegrams were received here on the 3rd inst. communicating the death of Dr. Silva Jardim, who fell into the crater of Vesuvius. It will be remembered that the unfortunate man left Brazil because of the enmity of several prominent politicians. Now everybody is eulogizing him, even to the extent of declaring that it took the crater of Vesuvius to give sepulchre to one so great.

July 4th, 1891.

## BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Now, value	Last sale	Closing quotation
10,000,000\$	4,000,000\$	86,250\$	RIO DE JANEIRO	2000—July 30	80\$	180,000	—
1,000,000	400,000	89,000	Agricola do Brasil .....	2 410—Jan. 31	80	100,000	—
500,000	200,000	398,813	Aliança do Brasil .....	12 100—Jan. 31	900	250 000	—
1,000,000	500,000	56,038	Amalhar .....	20 000—Feb. 1	900	350 000	—
M. 100,000	M. 50,000		Buka .....	10 1/2—May 31	M250		—
			Brazilian .....				—

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.....
2 series.....
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[illegible]

## SHIPPING.

<i>Divident Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Bonds</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
548,400	June-Dec.	5	Gratão Real do Brazil	1000	100 1/2	
	Jan.-July	5	Gratão Real do Brazil	1000	85 1/2	.... 85 %
14,163,100	....	5 1/2	do gold	141 5/8	115.000	110 1/2-110 1/2-120 000
7,770,500	Apr. ....	6	Gratão Real do Brazil	1000	93 1/2	.... 93 %
8,000	....	6	Rep. dos Estados Unidos	1000	93 1/2	.... 93 %
	....	6	do gold	1000	82 1/2	.... 82 %
	May-Nov	5	Brasil	1000	100	.... 100 %
5,148,900	....	6	União, S. Paulo	1000	100	.... 100 %

## MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
2,400,000\$	2,400,000	168,212\$	Alibiaga .....	12 000—Jan. 91	200\$	360 000	—
200,000	400,000	..	Bank Fin .....	.....	.....	200	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	63,77\$	União Industrial .....	8 000—July 90	200	210 000	—
100,000	300,000	..	Brazilera .....	8 000—Aug. 90	200	206 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	73,96\$	Carlica .....	15 000—Jan. 91	200	—	—
2,400,000	600,000	340,000	Confiança Industrial .....	15 000—Jan. 91	200	200	—
..	419,150	..	do 2 series .....	4 000—Jan. 91	140	120 000	—
2,400,000	950,000	..	Covocado .....	3 100—July 91	80	66 000	—
400,000	80,000	..	Unseiro do Sul .....	.....	80	—	—
250,000	250,000	..	D. Isabel .....	.....	200	200 000	—
300,000	300,000	8,002	Industrial Minera .....	.....	200	210 000	—
300,000	155,540	..	Industrial de Ouro Preto .....	.....	140	45 000	—
200,000	375,000	..	Nacional de Sane .....	.....	200	200 000	—
400,000	400,000	..	do Grande .....	12 000—July 90	200	200 000	—
4,000,000	330,000	..	Petropolitano .....	9 000—July 89	200	200 000	—
1,000,000	600,000	..	Progresso Ind. do Brazil .....	7 000—July 91	200	200 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	227,321	Riock .....	14 000—July 91	200	200 000	—
2,400,000	3,200,000	31,718	S. Paulo .....	4 000—Jan. 91	200	235 000	—
200,000	1,000,000	..	do 2 series .....	.....	100	90 000	—
850,000	600,000	26,445	S. Pedro de Alcantara .....	—Aug. 90	200	250 000	—
280,000	280,000	1,308	União Industrial .....	100—Jan. 91	200	140 000	—
..	..	..	União Industrial S. Sebastião .....	3 400—Jan. 91	200	140 000	— 190\$

## MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
4,000,000	400,000	...	Açç. Coloniz. de Vissouras	...	200	103 000	...
7,000,000	700,000	...	Car. e Viação Fluminense.	4 000 -- July 50	200	205 000	...
768,400	768,400	20,000	Carruagens Fluminense.	10 000 -- Jan. 51	200	213 000	...
300,000	300,000	...	Commercio e Industria	...	200	100 000	...
1,000,000	738,000	1,200	Commissões e Enxaj. de Café	10 000 -- Jan. 51	50	50 000	238 000 --
10,000,000	4,000,000	...	Empresa de Obras Publicas.	10 000 -- Jan. 51	200	270 000	...
...	550,000	...	do "a series	10 000 -- Jan. 51	80	93 000	80 000 --
12,500,000	2,500,000	...	Enxajadora de Café	...	40	34 000	... -- 35
80,000,000	4,000,000	...	Evocac. Fluminense.	...	40	15 000	44 000 --
74,000,000	10,000,000	...	Ind. de Melhoramentos	...	50	34 000	33 000 -- 34
40,000,000	...	...	Ind. e Colomador do Brazil	...	50	...	...
2,000,000	1,000,000	220,000	Ind. e Colomador do Brazil	...	50	180 000	...
100,000,000	200,000	...	Industrial Plum. (Kiosques)	... -- Jan. 51	50	50 000	...
100,000,000	40,000,000	...	Melhoramentos no Brazil.	6 000 -- Jan. 51	80	84 000	88 000 -- 86
30,000,000	10,000,000	...	Pastoral Muniz. do Rio de Janeiro	100 -- Jan. 51	100	100 000	...
15,000,000	3,000,000	...	do " de S. Paulo	Int. -- Jan. 51	80	72 000	...
21,000,000	2,000,000	...	Nacional de Oleos.	5 000 -- Jan. 51	...	130 000	...
25,000,000	5,000,000	...	Nova Era Rural.	10 000 -- Jan. 51	170	39 000	... -- 30
1,000,000	500,000	...	Pastoral Muniz. do Rio de Janeiro	6 000 -- Aug. 50	120	150 000	...
1,500,000	470,000	...	Phosphato de Cal.	...	120	55 000	...
2,000,000	400,000	...	Saneamento do Rio.	15 000 -- Jan. 51	40	41 000	...
8,000,000	2,400,000	...	Servicos Maritimos.	8 000 -- Jan. 51	100	100 000	...
10,000,000	2,000,000	...	Torrens Brasileira.	3 000 -- Jan. 51	80	80 000	...
3,000,000	300,000	...	União	... -- Jan. 51	200	250 000	...

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